

Spermatheca (Fig. 2 E) with oval, capsular part (longest diameter 0.05 mm) with distinct circular opening, and with thick, subcylindrical duct with relatively complicated, entangled distal part. Bursa copulatrix not found.

*Distribution.* North Vietnam.

Holotype male, N. Vietnam, Ninh Binh Prov., Cuc Phuong, rotten wood, 300 m, 14–VI–2002, S. NOMURA leg. (NSMT). Paratypes: 2 females, data as for the holotype (IEBR, PCPJ).

*Etymology.* The new species is little characteristic and has body of medium size, with no particular characters. This feature is underlined by the specific epithet “μεσάιος” (*mesaios*), in Greek meaning “intermediate, medium, middle”.

*Remarks.* *Horaeomorphus mesaios* is most similar to *H. sarawakensis* FRANZ; both species have similar body shape and size. Apart from distinct differences in the design of the aedeagus, the new species can be distinguished by having very fine punctation on the pronotum and larger and denser punctures on the central part of elytra; the pronotum in *H. sarawakensis* has distinct punctation. *Horaeomorphus eumicroides* SCHAUFUSS is larger and has more convex elytra with fine punctation; *H. himalayanus* FRANZ is about twice as large as the new species; *H. kachongensis* FRANZ is also much larger and has fine elytral punctation. *Horaeomorphus nepalensis* FRANZ is larger, with very characteristic, dense punctation on the pronotum composed of very large punctures; *H. babai* JALOSZYŃSKI is larger and has much more convex body; *H. chinensis* FRANZ is slightly larger and has distinctly punctate pronotum; males of *H. sakishimanus* JALOSZYŃSKI have strongly modified metatrochanters (simple in *H. mesaios*); *H. sabahensis* FRANZ is larger and has much broader elytra as compared to the width of pronotum; *H. heissi* FRANZ, in turn, is much smaller and has more flattened pronotum and elytra, and median ante-basal pit on pronotum distinctly more distant from the base than lateral foveae (all foveae in one line in *H. mesaios*). *Horaeomorphus punctatissimus* FRANZ is larger and has very distinct, large punctures on pronotum and much strongly curved metatibiae; *H. loeblianus* FRANZ also has larger body with more convex pronotum and elytra, and with very characteristic, dense setation of posterior part of pronotum (much sparser in *H. mesaios*); *H. valdepunctatus* FRANZ has distinctly broader pronotum, much stronger narrowing toward strikingly narrow base. *Horaeomorphus mesaios* is the first species of the genus known to occur in Vietnam; the type series was collected by sifting a rotten wood.

### Acknowledgments

We wish to express our sincere thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO (NSMT) for his continuous guidance and critical reading of the manuscript. The first author is greatly indebted to museum curators, who loaned the comparative material used in this study: Dr. Lothar ZERCHE (Deutsche Entomologische Institut, Eberswalde, Germany), Dr. Harald SCHILLHAMMER (Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria), and Dr. Giulio CUCCODORO (Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland).

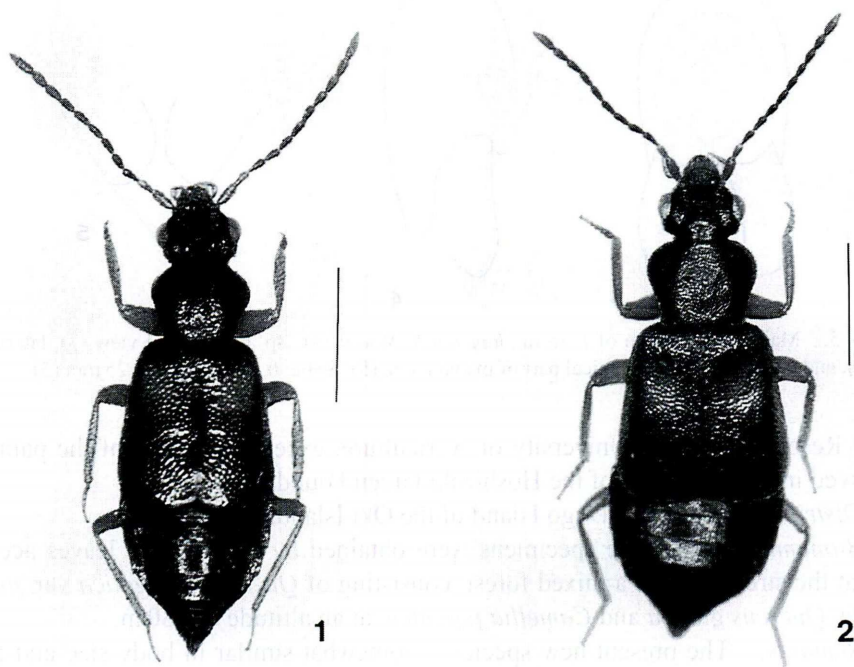
The second author extends his special thanks to Dr. Vu Quang CON and Dr. Ta Huy THINH of IEBR for their kind assistance in various ways in Vietnam. The field work in Vietnam is supported by the Grants-in-aid Nos. 09041167 for Field Research of the Monbusho International Scientific Research Program and 13575015 for Field Research of the Monbukagakusho International Research Program, Japan.

## 要 約

P. JAŁOSZYŃSKI・野村周平：北ベトナム産トゲアシオオコケムシ属の1新種（コウチュウ目コケムシ科）。—— 北ベトナム，ニンビン省クップンの朽木中から発見されたトゲアシオオコケムシ属の一種を，東洋区およびヒマラヤ地域産の同属の種と比較検討した結果，新種であると認められたため，*Horaemorphus mesaio*s sp. nov. と命名，記載した。

## References

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- 2003. Taxonomical notes on Southeast Asiatic species of *Horaemorphus* SCHAUFUSS (Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae), with description of a new species from Taiwan. *Ibid.*, **29**: 107–117.
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Figs. 1–2. Habitus of *Lesteva* spp.; *L. shimadai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., ♂ (1), and *L. okiana* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., ♂ (2). Scale: 1.0 mm.

and covered with similar pubescence as on pronotum. Legs moderately long, protarsus not widened, last segment of metatarsus shorter than two preceding segments together.

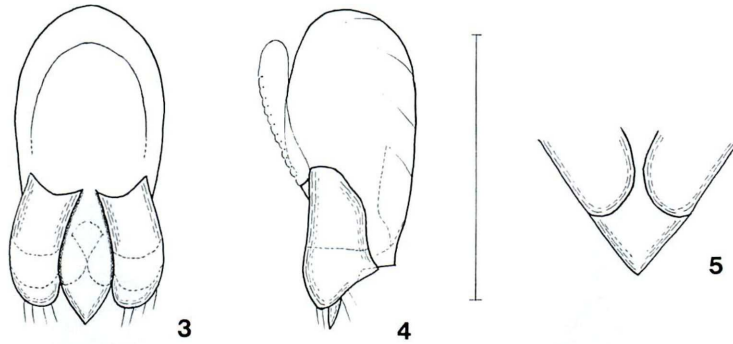
Abdomen relatively broad and narrowed from 6th segment towards the anal end; surface of each tergite somewhat closely covered with microscopic punctures and fine pubescence, 8th sternite broadly, shallowly and semicircularly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin.

Genital organ elliptical and trilobed; basal piece large and semioval; median lobe relatively broad and apparently narrowed towards the apex which is bluntly pointed as seen from dorsal side; parameres symmetrical and distinctly shorter than median lobe, each paramere almost parallel-sided except near the broadly rounded apical part, which is fringed with four fine setae.

Female. Similar in general appearance to male, but differs from it in the 8th abdominal sternite narrowly rounded at the apex.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Minamidani-rindô, Fuse-mura, Dôgo Is., Oki Isls., Japan, 12–V–2003, T. SHIMADA leg. Paratypes: 7♂♂, 6♀♀, same data as for the holotype. The type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of





Figs. 3–5. Male genital organ of *Lesteva shimadai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.; dorsal view (3), lateral view (4), and ventral view of the apical part of median lobe (5). Scale: 0.5 mm (3, 4), 0.25 mm (5).

Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture, except for a pair of the paratypes preserved in the collection of the Hoshizaki Green Foundation.

*Distribution.* Japan (Dôgo Island of the Oki Islands).

*Bionomics.* The type specimens were obtained by sifting dead leaves accumulated at the streamside in a mixed forest, consisting of *Quercus mongolica* var. *grosseserrata*, *Quercus glauca* and *Camellia japonica*, at an altitude of 180 m.

*Remarks.* The present new species is somewhat similar in body size and facies to *L. plagiata* SHARP (1889, p. 472), but differs from it in the following points: head more closely and more coarsely punctured; pronotum more elevated medially and more transverse, surface more closely punctured and with more weakly U-shaped depression; elytra more closely and more coarsely punctured; male genital organ with much broader parameres.

*Etymology.* This new species is named after Mr. Takashi SHIMADA, who kindly supplied me with the specimens of the type series.

***Lesteva okiana* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Oki-futamon-yotsume-hanekakushi]

(Figs. 2, 6–8)

Body length: 3.7–4.7 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 2.7–2.9 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Somewhat resembles the preceding species, but easily distinguishable from it by the larger body, broader pronotum and different configuration of male genital organ.

Body spindle-shaped and subdepressed above. Colour black to brownish black and moderately shining, with mouthparts and two basal segments of antennae yellowish brown, each elytron provided with an elliptical yellowish patch at the middle in anterior half.

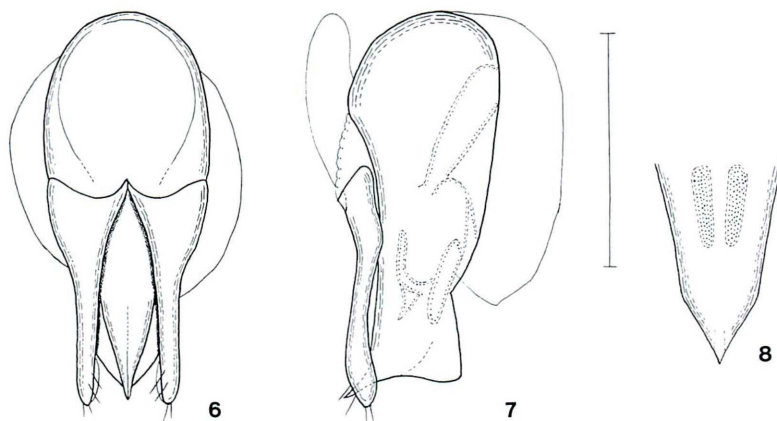
Male. Head somewhat depressed above, apparently broader across compound

eyes than long (width/length=1.45); postocular part arcuate and short, a half as long as the longitudinal diameter of each eye, which is somewhat prominent laterad; surface closely and somewhat coarsely punctured and covered with fine brownish pubescence, provided with a longitudinal depression on each side of the middle; frons between antennal tubercles relatively shallowly and semicircularly depressed, surface of the depression nearly flat and more sparsely punctured than on disc; ocelli distinct, lying just before posterior margin, the distance between them slightly larger than that from the outside of ocellus to the inner margin of each compound eye. Antennae elongate and extending to near the middle of elytra and not thickened apicad, with two proximal segments subopaque and the remainings opaque, 1st segment robust and more than twice as long as broad, 2nd to 10th equal in width to one another, 2nd apparently longer than broad (length/width=1.67), but considerably shorter (2nd/1st=0.56) and a little narrower (2nd/1st=0.75) than 1st, 3rd remarkably longer than broad (length/width=2.33), distinctly longer than 2nd (3rd/2nd=1.40), 4th more than twice as long as broad and equal in length to 3rd, 5th to 7th equal in length to one another, each more than 2.5 times as long as broad, 8th to 10th equal in length to one another, each somewhat shorter than 7th (each of 8th to 10th/7th=0.88), 11th elongate, about 2.5 times as long as broad, distinctly longer (11th/10th=1.43) and a little broader (11th/10th=1.33) than 10th, bluntly pointed at the apex.

Pronotum subcordate and moderately convex medially, somewhat broader than long (width/length=1.16), nearly 1.5 times as long as and somewhat broader (pronotum/head=1.16) than head, widest at anterior third and more strongly narrowed posteriorly than anteriorly; lateral margins finely though distinctly bordered throughout, the border continuing onto nearly straight posterior margin, anterior three-fourths arcuate and deflexed though posterior fourth is almost straight, anterior margin feebly emarginate at the middle, anterior angles rounded though hardly visible from dorsal side, posterior angles rectangular; surface much more densely and more strongly punctured than in head and covered with similar pubescence as on head, provided with an obsolete U-shaped depression on the disc. Scutellum relatively small and subtriangular, surface sparsely punctured and finely pubescent. Elytra subtrapezoidal and dilated posteriorly, slightly longer than broad (length/width=1.03), twice as long as and remarkably broader (elytra/pronotum=1.68) than pronotum, lateral sides almost straight except near broadly rounded posterior angles, posterior margin nearly truncate; surface densely, coarsely punctured and covered with similar pubescence to that on pronotum. Legs moderately long, protarsus not widened.

Abdomen relatively broad, almost as broad as elytra at 3rd segment and abruptly narrowed from 6th segment towards the apical end; each tergite closely, finely and superficially punctured, and covered with similar pubescence as on elytra, 8th sternite semicircularly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin.

Genital organ spindle-shaped and trilobed. Median lobe with large and somewhat globular basal piece, dorsal surface more strongly sclerotized along the middle than the lateral parts, which are somewhat membranous, the sclerotized part provided with



Figs. 6–8. Male genital organ of *Lesteva okiana* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.; dorsal view (6), lateral view (7), and ventral view of the apical part of median lobe (8). Scale: 0.5 mm (6, 7), 0.25 mm (8).

a fine median longitudinal carina in apical half, ventral side abruptly narrowed in the apical part and acutely pointed at the apex. Parameres symmetrical and slightly longer than median lobe, each paramere elongate, abruptly narrowed in apical half and fringed with four fine setae at the apical part.

**Female.** Similar in general appearance to male, but differs from it in the 8th abdominal sternite narrowed towards the bluntly pointed apex.

**Type series.** Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Minamidani-rindô, Fuse-mura, Dôgo Is., Oki Isls., Japan, 12–V–2003, T. SHIMADA leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype. The type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture, except for a paratype (♀) preserved in the collection of the Hoshizaki Green Foundation.

**Distribution.** Japan (Dôgo Island of the Oki Islands).

**Bionomics.** All the type specimens are obtained from the same habitat as the preceding species.

**Remarks.** The present new species is closely similar to *L. tsushimae* in external features as well as male genital organ, but differs from it in the following points: head slightly less closely and less coarsely punctured on disc, two proximal segments of antennae yellowish brown, pronotum slightly more elevated medially, elytra longer than broad and less dilated posteriad, yellowish patch at the middle in anterior half larger and more distinct; male genital organ with median lobe slightly shorter than parameres, much broader in basal half and much more strongly narrowed apicad.

**Etymology.** This new species is named after the Oki Islands, in which lies the Island of Dôgo, the type locality.



## 要 約

渡辺泰明：隠岐諸島の島後から採集された *Lesteva* 属の2新種。—— *Lesteva* 属に含まれる種は、通常、流れの際や湿地の落葉や石の下などから見出され、これまで日本からは17種が知られていた。最近、私は隠岐自然館の島田孝氏から、同氏が隠岐諸島の島後で採集された本属の2種をご恵与いただいた。これらの2種を検討した結果、いずれも未記載種であることが判明したので、下記のとおり命名・記載した。

1. *Lesteva shimadai* Y. WATANABE シマダネアカヨツメハネカクシ

この種は、標高180mのミズナラなどの落葉樹とアラカシやヤブツバキなどの常緑樹による、混交林内の流れの際に堆積した落葉下から採集されたもので、ネアカヨツメハネカクシに体長および外観が類似している。しかし、頭部および翅鞘はより密に、より粗く点刻され、前胸背板のU字型凹陷はより弱く、また、雄交尾器の形状が著しく異なることで容易に区別される。

2. *Lesteva okiana* Y. WATANABE オキフタモンヨツメハネカクシ

前種と同様な環境から採集された本種は、外部形態および雄交尾器の形状がツシマフタモンヨツメハネカクシによく似ている。しかし、本種の翅鞘は幅よりわずかに長く、後方への狭まりも弱いこと、また、黄橙色の斑紋がより明瞭であること、雄交尾器の中葉もわずかに側葉より短く、基半はより幅広く、末端に向かって強く狭まることで区別される。

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